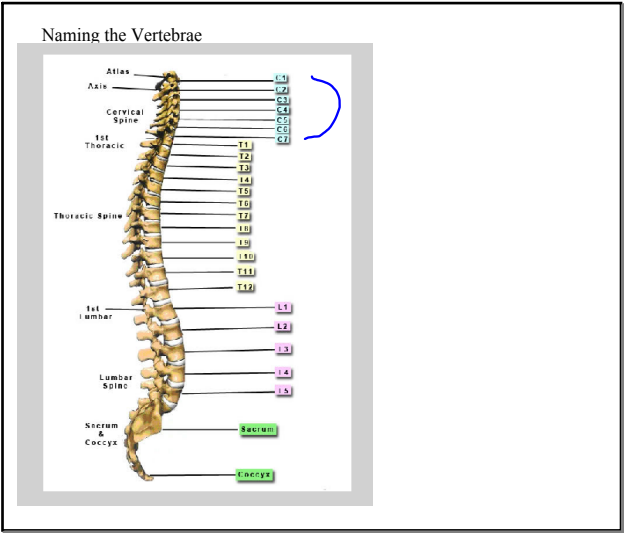
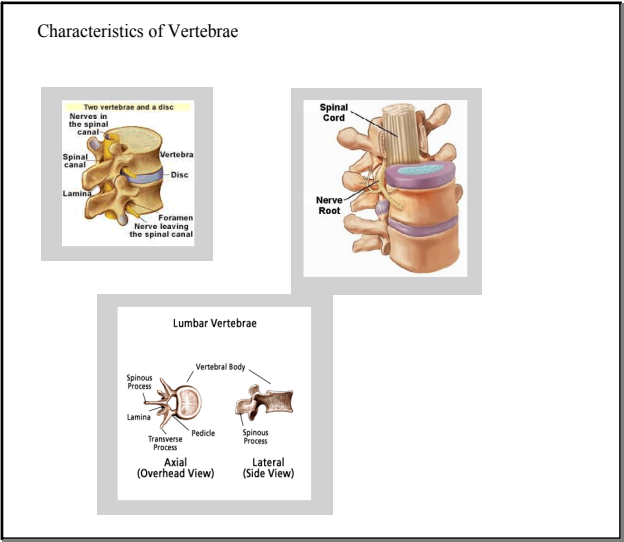


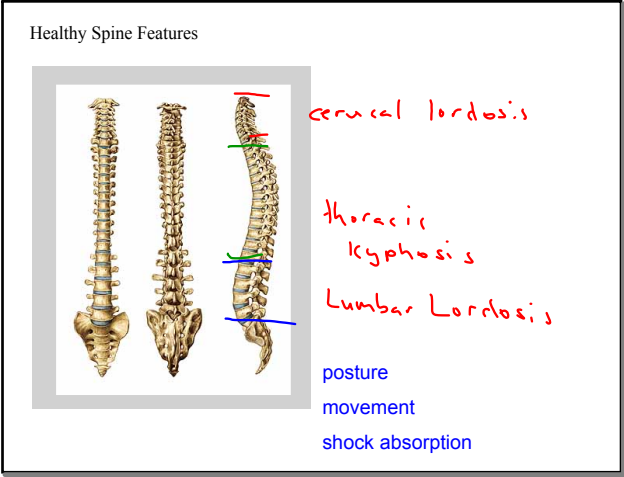
Sep 7-11:14 AM



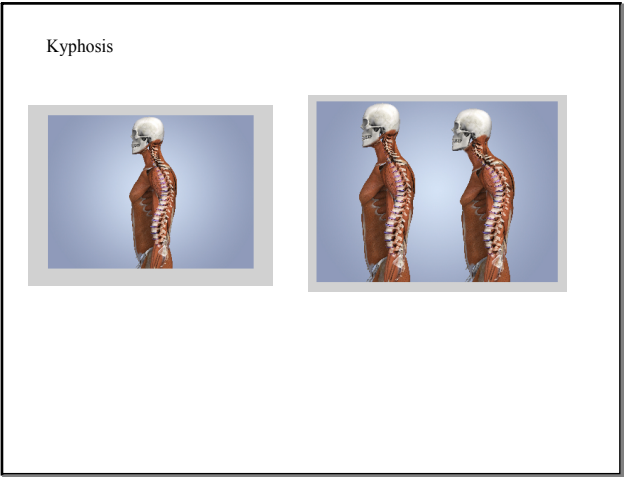
Sep 7-11:25 AM



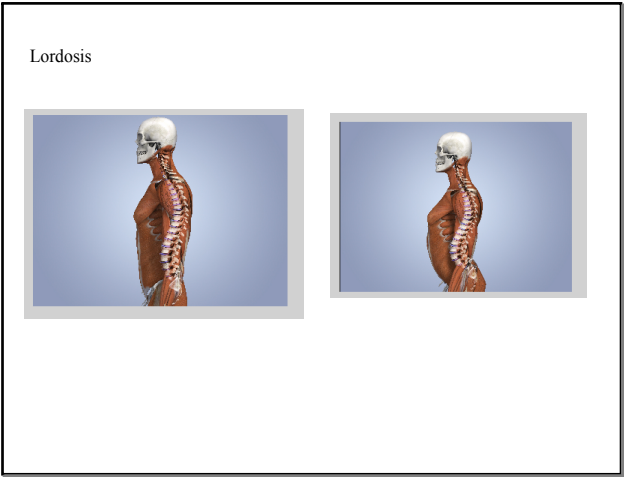
Sep 7-11:28 AM



Sep 7-11:32 AM

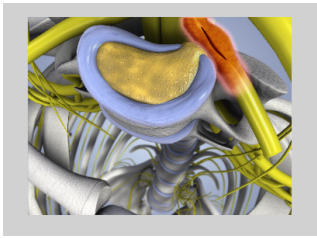


Dec 1-8:23 AM



Dec 1-8:23 AM

Herniated Disc



Dec 1-8:29 AM

Vertebral Column ACB 27-29

- 1. 24
- 2. Cervical, Thoracic, Lumbar, Sacral, Coccyx
- 3. Cervical Lordosis, Thoracic Kyphosis, Lumbar Lordosis
- 4. Support for the rib cage, creates greater shock absorption.
- 5. Scoliosis (lateral)
- 6. vertebral foramina: The hole in the vertebrae.
intervertebral disc: the jelly disc in between the parts of the spine that decrease friction.
nucleus pulposus: where the cerebral spinal fluid is.
- 7. A compressed nerve occurs by a herniated disc, which presses down on your spinal cord, causing discomfort and swelling immobilizing the area causing pain.
- 8. dehydration of the disc, possible shrinkage.
- 9. 7 vertebrae
- 10. atlas and axis
- 11. c1 allows the head to do the yes, yes movements, axial allows it to move from side to side, aka the no, no movement.
- 12. flexion and extension
- 13. the posterior spinous process
- 14. whiplash, extreme flexion and extension
- 15. 12 vertebrae
- 16. curved the opposite way, cervical is smaller, and thoracic is larger.
- 17. 5 vertebrae
- 18. they support the entire torso
- 19. cauda equina
- 20. extension, flexion, and lateral flexion/ rotation
- 21. 5
- 22. fused
- 23. between the sacrum and the ilium
- 24. 2-4 fused

stay erect
mobility
heads up

pedicle

Sep 13-12:48 PM

Sep 17-12:22 PM